

HEARING ON  
MEDICAL MEASURE**Christian Scientists Through  
Judge Mann Plead for  
Amendment**

## OFFICIALS MATTERS AT CAPITAL

**Maxwell Ditch and Reservoir  
Company Files Incorporation  
Papers.**

Many of the legislative committees were in session today. The meeting of the House Judiciary committee was especially interesting on account of the hearing on the medical bill, which was as vigorously opposed by some of the speakers as it was warmly defended by others. The Senate meets tomorrow forenoon at ten o'clock; the House not until Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

Representative Llewellyn presided over the meeting of the committee on judiciary which was held in the Hall of Representatives in the presence of quite a number of spectators. Members of the Senate Committee on Judiciary were also in attendance. Judge E. A. Mann of Albuquerque, made an able presentation on behalf of the Christian Scientists, and suggested an amendment to the bill. Drs. C. L. Parson of Roswell, and C. A. Wheeler of this city, were present for the Osteopaths, and Dr. S. G. Small and a number of Albuquerque physicians appeared for the allopaths. The bill under consideration is House Bill No. 17, introduced by A. S. Goodell by request.

## Corporation Amendment.

The Alvarado Bottling Works a corporation doing business at Albuquerque, yesterday filed an amendment to its charter with the state corporation commission changing the name of the concern to the Coyo Springs Mineral Water Company. The amendment is signed by L. G. Perry, president, and F. H. Perry, secretary and treasurer.

## Treasurer's Receipts.

The following sums of money were received in the office of State Treasurer O. N. Marron yesterday: Thomas P. Gable, game and fish warden, game protection fund, \$17.50; Walter P. Wagner, clerk of district court for San Juan county, clerks' fees, \$115.15.

## Ditch and Reservoir Co.

The Maxwell Ditch and Reservoir Company of Maxwell, Colfax county, yesterday filed papers of incorporation with the state corporation commission. The articles declare that the company was organized to conduct a water supply business for irrigation, domestic and other public uses. The office of the concern is under the charge of J. I. Cowan, statutory agent. The capital stock is given as \$70,000 divided into the same number of shares worth \$1 each at par. The names of the incorporators and their postoffice addresses are as follows: A. S. Hall, Colorado Springs; J. I. Cowan, Maxwell; William C. Sturgis, Colorado Springs; Edith M. Perry, Colorado Springs; John L. Bennett, Colorado Springs. The capital stock is divided equally among the incorporators.

## An Important Land Decision.

In the case of J. Cristoval Gomez, contestant, against Allen Ealum and George W. Smith, contestees, involving homestead entry No. 012082, on the SW 1-4 of the SE 1-4 and the SE 1-4 of the SW 1-4 of Section 23, Township 20, North of Range 6 West, and Lot 2, in Section 4, Township 29 North of Range 6 West, and Homestead Entry No. 012083, as to Lot 1, in Section 4, Township 29, North of Range 6 West, the General Land Office on the 25th ultimo decided the case in favor of the contestant, Gomez, affirming the opinion of the Santa Fe Federal Land Office which had been rendered on October 14, 1911. Benjamin M. Read represented the contestant.

## Four Senate Bills Overlooked.

In the list of bills thus far introduced in the legislature, published yesterday, four Senate bills were inadvertently omitted:

No. 28, by Clark, fixing the time for holding the terms of court in the Fourth Judicial District. Passed under suspension of the rules.

No. 29, by Crampton, providing for county high schools. To Committee on Education.

No. 31, by Bowman, providing for the printing and distribution of the House and Senate bills. Passed under suspension of the rules.

No. 32, by Holt, providing for the transfer of certain funds to a legislative fund. Passed under suspension of the rules.

## District Court.

The district court went in session this morning with Judge E. C. Abbott on the bench. The first case that came before the court was the assault and battery indictment against Casimira Tapia de Cortez who waived trial by jury. The indictment set forth that Mrs. Cortez assaulted, beat, bruised and wounded with her hands Mrs. Inez Alarid. The case was dismissed. Other business was the disposal of unimportant demurrers.

## Federal Court.

The five days' work of the federal grand jury came to an end today and a full report of its actions was returned to Judge William H. Pope. The jury examined twenty cases and

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THE ANTHRACITE  
OWNERS PROTEST**Agreement With Union Controlled  
by Bituminous  
Miners Is Unfair**

## PREPARE FOR A CONFERENCE

**Policy of Operators to Be Determined  
Day Before the  
Meeting.**

(By Special Leased Wire to New Mexican) New York, April 5.—The anthracite coal operators took cognizance today of widespread reports that the mine workers are planning to press their demands for recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, by issuing a statement declaring "they are willing to stand absolutely upon the decision of the anthracite strike commission with respect to this demand."

Following is the statement in part: "The operators have consistently held that it was unreasonable to ask them to enter into a contract with a union controlled by workers engaged in bituminous mining, a rival industry. They were upheld in this by the strike commission, which declared that the first requisite for trade agreements in the anthracite industry should be an organization 'governed by the anthracite mine workers and free from control or dictation by the bituminous mine workers.'

"None of the reforms in organization that the commission recommended have been made and today the operators are asked to do precisely the thing which the commission with full power, declined to direct them to do.

## Anthracite Union Weak.

"Another conclusive reason why the anthracite operators should not recognize the United Mine Workers of America as a party to a contract is not nearly all the anthracite mine workers—not even a majority, are members of that union."

Preliminary to the conference of the anthracite operators and representatives of the mine workers union at Philadelphia, next Wednesday, a meeting of the committee of ten of the coal operators will be held in this city on April 9. The committee of ten purposes to go over the situation carefully, and determine what moves will be made at the next day's conference with the miners. The operators will not make public the results of Tuesday's meetings.

The operators say they have no expectation that a settlement of the present differences will be had at the Philadelphia conference and that if a conference is to come without a strike, two or three conferences are likely. The anthracite men here think that the present suspension in the hard coal region will continue far into the month.

LUMBER TRUST  
IMAGINARY**"No Such Thing Exists," Say  
the Big Producers and  
Dealers**

## CORRESPONDENCE IS PUBLIC

**The Secretary of Commerce and  
Labor States Position of  
Administration.**

(By Special Leased Wire to New Mexican) Washington, April 5.—Its demand upon President Taft for publication of conclusions of the Department of Commerce and Labor upon its investigation of the lumber manufacturing business ordered by Congress in 1906, was made public today by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, with other correspondence between President Taft and the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

This somewhat unusual attitude on the part of a great manufacturing industry is in the form of a petition which sets forth that the delay in reporting the findings of the department has tended to confirm the public in the opinion that a "lumber trust" exists in the lumber manufacturing side of the lumber business, and has greatly accentuated the attacks upon that industry.

"We, representing many citizens of the United States, who are entitled to justice at the hands of the government, and to that justice which is doubly admirable if prompt," says the memorial, "petition you to have made public at the earliest possible moment the whole conclusion of the Department of Commerce and Labor as to the principal question put to it by the Congressional resolutions, that the people of this country may no longer have to depend for their opinion as to the lumber producing industry upon insinuations, unverified charges, suspicion or prejudice."

On receipt of the statement and petition of the lumber men, President Taft referred the complaint to Secretary Nagel, who furnished the President with a reply. This reply states the position of the administration in

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ADVERSE REPORT  
ON STEEL BILL**Senator Smoot Introduces  
Measure to Repeal Apex  
Mining Law**

## NO MORE MONEY FOR FLOOD

**President Taft Will Answer  
Magdalena Bay Inquiry  
Next Week.**

(By Special Leased Wire to New Mexican) Senate.

In session 2 p. m. Adverse report on house steel tariff revision bill submitted by finance committee.

Senator Smoot introduced bill to repeal apex mining law. Porto Ricans opposing House free sugar bill were heard by finance committee.

General Edwards, chief of insular bureau, urged before Senate finance committee the removal of the 300,000 ton limit that Philippine tariff law now permits to enter free of duty.

## House.

Continued consideration Indian appropriation bill.

Adopts rule empowering judiciary committee to employ every means possible in investigating so-called "money trust."

Committee given power of court.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—An agreement to take up the House iron and steel tariff revision bill by week after next was reached in the Senate today. Senator Ponce presided over the Finance Committee's adverse report on the bill and in response to questions by both the majority and minority, said they would co-operate to begin the consideration of the measure at the earliest possible date.

Senator Simmons said the Democratic members of the Finance Committee would file an adverse report on the House steel revision bill, signed by all the Republican members of the Finance Committee except Senator LaFollette, was submitted to the Senate today. The bill is denounced as ill-considered and unfortunate. It is declared its enactment would reduce protection below the margin of safety and tend to destroy one of the most important industries of this country. The committee contends that hearings of 245 different industrial concerns of eighteen states showed a widespread opposition to the revision of the present rates, and that representatives of 225 manufacturers of machine tools testified that putting machine tools on the free list would compel the closing of their factories.

Among other reasons is cited the absence of a report from the tariff board on metals. The report says the House Ways and Means Committee's estimate, that there would be \$25,000,000 of increased importations annually, would, if correct, mean that foreign iron and steel products were to displace American manufacturers in the domestic market. It added that even with the increased importations relied on by the Ways and Means Committee, there would be a deficit in revenues of more than \$1,400,000.

## Smoot Against Mining Law.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—Under the provision of a bill introduced by Senator Smoot today, the "Apex mining law" would be repealed. If enacted, no locator would have the right to follow any vein, lode, lodge or other deposit outside of the limits of the surface boundary of his claim.

## Delay in Magdalena Bay Matter.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—President Taft's response to the Lodge resolution calling for information regarding Japanese negotiations for the purchase of land on Magdalena Bay in Lower California probably will not reach the Senate until next week, and it is believed now that before the information can be compiled, all danger of friction will have passed.

The Lodge resolution, according to a member of the Senate foreign relations committee, grew out of the knowledge that a company composed largely of Japanese was on the eve of purchasing four million acres of land, the title of which is held by a mine corporation, known as the Charter of Lower California.

The Japanese government never has appeared to have any connection with the negotiation but, because the land is practically worthless, suspicion attached to the eagerness of the syndicate to obtain it, and it was considered at least the part of caution to prevent a transfer which might involve complications in the future. Already information has been received indicating that the negotiations are off and it is believed there is no further ground for apprehension.

Senator Lodge was in conference with the President today regarding the correspondence and it is said he is co-operating with the administration. When sent to the Senate, the correspondence will be accompanied by a message from the President.

No More Aid for Flood Sufferers.

Appropriations Committee Chair.

PARRAL IN  
REBEL HANDS**Telegraph Lines Between  
Juarez and Jimenez Have  
Been Down**

## 211 AMERICANS STRANDED

**Red Cross Sends Funds And Will  
Probably Issue National  
Call for Aid.**

(By Special Leased Wire to New Mexican) Washington, D. C., April 5.—There are 211 Americans stranded, some of them in Vera Cruz, on the East coast of Mexico, in Mazatlan, on the West coast and in Manzanillo in the interior of the State of Jalisco. The American Red Cross here today dispatched \$1,500 to the American consuls in those places to aid in their relief. The Red Cross says it probably will be necessary to issue national appeal for aid.

## No Dispatches From Front.

El Paso, Texas, April 5.—Two bridges south of Juarez and three near Madero, on the Mexican Northern railway, were reported burned today. The telegraph line to Chihuahua and Jimenez was cut last night. The break was repaired, but the wire then went down in another place. No dispatches from the front were received. Powell Roberts, the American acquitted by court martial at Chihuahua yesterday on a charge of being a spy, returned here today.

## Passports Required.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—The rebel military authorities in Chihuahua require all persons leaving the city to have a passport, according to advices to the State Department today. This order will aid in keeping close tabs on those departing and probably keep within the city limits all whom they do not want outside the rebel jurisdiction.

## Parral in Rebels' Hands.

Wires were reported between Juarez and Jimenez this afternoon at three o'clock, and the first message through said that Parral fell into the rebel hands last night.

The message says the rebels captured a machine gun and a mortar from the federal defenders.

## CHINA'S PROVISIONAL MINISTER OF WAR RESIGNS.

**Financial Condition of Newest Republic Is Said to Be  
Deplorable.**

(By Special Leased Wire to New Mexican)

San Francisco, Calif., April 5.—Dispatches received here today from Nanking contain news of the resignation of Wong Hing, minister of war, under the provisional government. Wong has been appointed by Yuan Shi Kai as special adviser to the government. The financial situation in China, according to the dispatches, is becoming stringent and the Canton City government has prohibited the exportation of silver.

## NEW WORLD'S RECORD IN TORPEDO FIRING.

(By Special Leased Wire to New Mexican) Pensacola, Fla., April 5.—A new world's record in night torpedo firing was made last night in this harbor by the United States destroyers Trappe and Monagan. Every torpedo sent from the tubes of these vessels struck the bulls-eye of the target.

man Fitzgerald, after conference with the president and Red Cross, announced Congress would appropriate no more money for relief of Mississippi flood sufferers unless conditions grew worse.

## Eight Hour Labor Limit.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—The bill limiting labor on government by private contractors to eight hours a day, was ordered favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Education and Labor today. The bill already has passed the House. No amendments were offered by the Senate committee.

The bill has been the object of serious attack by manufacturers and government contractors throughout the country. The bill directs that all government contracts shall stipulate that parties doing work for the government, both contractors and subcontractors, must operate on an eight hour basis.

## Money Trust.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—Vigorous investigation of the so-called "money trust" and its ramifications, was forecasted today when the House adopted resolution empowering the judiciary to employ every means in the going into the situation. The resolution gives to the committee the powers of a court, authorizing it to subpoena witnesses and to compel the production of papers and records. Phases of the subject already given, by the committee on banking and currency, interstate and foreign commerce committees and representatives in Congress.

It was intended that the judiciary committee should provide the ground work on which these several investigations should be pressed, in addition to procuring evidence for an individual inquiry.

LOSS OF LIFE  
IS PREDICTED**High Water Mark of 1903  
Is Buried at Caruthersville,  
Missouri**

## HOUSES ARE WASHED AWAY

**Homeless Are Housed in 200  
Tents Sent by Governor  
Hadley.**

(By Special Leased Wire to New Mexican) While reports today from upper stretches of river territory were on the whole encouraging, the thousands of highwater refugees in towns along the Mississippi, nevertheless, say indications continue to point to the development of an even more serious flood situation in the lower valley than now exists.

Today was marked by the usual number of alarming rumors of serious disasters, many proving erroneous on investigation. The back water from a drainage pump at Cairo, Illinois, led to the report that the levee which protects Cairo from the Ohio river had broken and that the city was doomed. A prompt denial of this report was made by the United States Weather observer at Cairo, who said no serious danger was apprehended.

The crest of the flood will not be reached in the St. Louis-Memphis stretch of the Mississippi for a day or two, and even in the event of continuous fair weather the immense volume of water now pouring from its numerous tributaries threatens critically high stages at lower river points.

The crest of the present flood wave in the Ohio is expected at Louisville, Saturday night, or Sunday. Those points which are being given the greatest attention include the Redfoot lake levee, several miles south of Hickman, Kentucky. A narrow strip of land separates the Mississippi river from Redfoot lake at this point, and the efforts of a thousand or more laborers are being devoted to strengthening the levee that protects several counties in northwest Tennessee.

Flood warnings have been sent to all points along the lower river and thousands of refugees are seeking temporary homes in the high lands. The death list throughout the flood area reached eighteen, a logger losing his life in the Kentucky river and five persons, a whole family being drowned near Bird's Point, Missouri. Two farmers are reported drowned near Bird's Point. Various estimates ranging from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 have been placed on the property damage recorded so far. Acute suffering is reported from many points.

St. Louis, Mo., April 5.—The Mississippi river at St. Louis registered 30.6 feet today, a rise of 2 feet in twenty-four hours, and it is expected to reach thirty-one feet, one foot above the danger line. The Mississippi from Hannibal to Grafton is rising and the Illinois river which empties into the Mississippi near Grafton, is falling.

The Missouri from Kansas City to Booneville is rising, while from Booneville to St. Charles it is falling. At Hannibal, Mo., the Mississippi stood at 17.5 feet, four feet above the danger line. The water in the Hannibal district has spread over the lowlands.

## Loss of Life Predicted.

Caruthersville, Mo., April 5.—Only a desperate fight can prevent the rising flood from breaking through the levee in this territory. Should a crevasse occur, the entire St. Francis basin would be inundated with water and the loss of life and property would be great. The flood today buries the high water marks of 1903 more than twenty inches and continues hourly growing more serious. An army of men is working day and night to protect all weak places. The Frisco railroad, which forms the levee protection in front of this city, stands only a foot above the torrent, and men are at work placing sandbags along the line. The local militia company has been placed on duty and the companies from Poplar Bluff, Mo., and Jonesboro, Ark., have been ordered out, it is reported. Caruthersville is full out of refugees from the lowlands of Tennessee in front of this city.

There is no levee protection on the Tennessee side, and houses are being washed away. All available steamers are searching the lowlands for sufferers and several hundred have been brought in. Two hundred tents sent by Governor Hadley to shelter the homeless have arrived and public buildings of the city have been thrown open for the same purposes.

Caruthersville is connected with the outside world only by one train a

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POLICE BATTLE  
WITH STRIKERS**New Hampshire Silk Operatives  
Rain Bricks and  
Stones on Guards**

## WOMEN ARE INJURED IN MOB

**Organizer of Industrial Workers  
of World Precipitates  
Fight.**

(By Special Leased Wire to New Mexican) Passaic, N. H., April 5.—A battle between several hundred striking silk operatives and forty deputy sheriffs and policemen occurred today outside the Forstmann and Huffman silk mill at Garfield, the strikers raining bricks and stones at the guards and the latter using their clubs and revolvers. Some of the deputies fired over the heads of the strikers and dispersed the crowd, which included a hundred or more women. Six arrests were made. Among those nursing wounds made by clubs, are a dozen women.

Strikers who gathered outside the plant at Garfield, and jeered the employees in the mill, were ordered to disperse whereupon Charles Rothfisher, one of the organizers of the industrial workers of the world, mounted a box and told the crowd the deputies had no right to enforce their order and a general fight occurred.

Henry Fagin, a deputy was struck in the face by a brick and knocked down. One of the strikers was found unconscious with blood flowing from a cut in the head. Rothfisher was among the six arrested.

## WOODROW WILSON GETS TWENTY DELEGATES.

**Returns From Wisconsin Election  
Shows That Clark Has Only  
Four Out of Twenty-Six.**

(By Special Leased Wire to New Mexican) Milwaukee, Wis., April 5.—Returns from Tuesday's election for delegates to the national convention indicate that Governor Woodrow Wilson will have at least twenty, and Clark four delegates out of twenty-six to be chosen.

## GOVERNMENT TO PROSECUTE BUTTER AND EGG MEN.

Chicago, Ill., April 5.—Criminal prosecution by federal government against the Chicago Butter and Egg Board and the Elgin Board of Trade was reported today as the aim of an investigation here through agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The proceedings are expected to be under the provisions of the Sherman law and will be distinct from a civil case, now pending.

TYRANT RULES  
GUATAMALA**The Peculiar Reception That  
Was Given Secretary of  
State Knox**

## MASSACRE OF 25 CADETS

**Followed by Execution of Five  
Hundred Independent  
Citizens.**

(By Special Leased Wire to New Mexican) Guatemala City, Guatemala, April 5.—Guatemala has not been especially punctilious in observing its obligations under the Central American peace pact of 1907, and only recently Salvador had occasion to complain and invite the good offices of the American State Department to secure her territorial rights against Guatemalan aggression.

Mr. Knox evidently had this in mind when he delivered his formal address at the President's dinner. It must have required some courage after the kindly style in which he had been entertained, and surrounded by men who appeared to draw their breath by suffrance of the host, for the Secretary to stand up and declare in language that could not be misunderstood that the strict adherence of Guatemala to the Washington conventions was inseparable from any hope of future prosperity, advancement and peace.

These conventions provide that disputes between five republics shall be submitted to the peace tribunal at Cartago; that no government shall invade the territory of another, or permit within their own boundaries the outfitting of revolutionary expeditions against a sister republic. The Secretary said in part: "Guatemala in its position of close proximity to the United States, where there is ever ready an eager market for its products, and with its dense population occupies indeed an enviable position among the Central American nations. This position will be rendered increasingly desirable as time goes on and the development of your country's enormous possibilities is accomplished. And Mr. President, I may here remark without, I am sure, indulging any view not equally shared by yourself, that the continuous devel-

DE LA BARRA  
NOW IN MEXICO**Arrival After Long Absence  
Gives Rise to Speculations  
As to Future**

## ZAPATA AND OROZCO FIRM

**Pledges That They Will Protect  
the Property Interests of  
Foreigners**

(By Special Leased Wire to New Mexican) Mexico City, April 5.—No other event holds as much of speculative interest in the Mexican political situation as the arrival here of Francisco Leon de la Barra after an absence of four and one-half months. All sorts of predictions as to his future part in national affairs are being made, according to the light in which the maker views the local situation, but in the main there are expectations that Senor de la Barra's influence will be of benefit.

Even the members of the Progressive Nationalist party, the men who sent the cabled dispatch to the absent ex-President advising him for the country's good not to return to Mexico, do not contend that he comes with the purpose of fomenting new difficulties for the administration. Their fear is that his name will be a rallying cry for the powerful discontents, among them the church party. The influence of this party in Mexico is difficult to determine. Political party life in Mexico is, as a matter of fact, generally impossible to predict for any period of time, for the plain reason that there have never previously existed free political organizations.

While popular support for one allegiance or another, however, is as yet a matter of the personal popularity of the leaders, Senor de la Barra has been differentiated from the others by his ability to command a continuous attitude of respect on the part of Mexico at large. Whether from a sense of fairness toward Francisco Madero when the latter was making the political campaign that preceded his formal election to the presidency, or from an astute sense that the future held possibilities of more lasting prominence in his country, Senor de la Barra declined the nomination as an opposition candidate which the Catholic party tried to force upon him.

When, two days previous to his departure from Paris on his return to Mexico, the members of the Progressive Constitutional party, all known as intimates of the Madero administration, sent the message warning against his return, the publication of that communication aroused a protest which was in no sense confined to the Catholic party. The students of the National University's allied schools, an erratic but influential political element, were among the loudest in their denunciations of the action. Praise for the past record of the returning ex-president rang only less loudly than denunciations of the sentiments which inspired the warning cablegram. President Madero, quick to sense the current of popular feeling, hastened to characterize the act of his party associates as ill-judged and to add his contribution to the praises of the man who had helped make him president.

Having been on official representative of the Diaz regime, however, the men who are most blindly attached to the results of the Madero revolution hold that Senor de la Barra can never represent any other element in Mexican politics. Months of revolutionary turmoil since the accession of Francisco Madero have produced in many quarters a revulsion of feeling which is elevating the memory of President Diaz into unmistakable favor. Such feeling is likely to redound to Senor de la Barra's benefit and it seems likely that in the course of ordinary events he may be looked to as one of the future favorites of popular confidence.

## LINER MAJURA TO RESCUE SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

**Sailing Vessel Was Waterlogged Off  
Shores of Fanning Island  
Group.**

(By Special Leased Wire to New Mexican) Vancouver, B. C., April 5.—The liner Makura, now enroute from this port to Australia was ordered to call at Fanning Island on leaving Honolulu, to pick up a party of shipwrecked sailors according to advices received by the Zealandia which arrived today from Australia. Information of the wreck is vague, but the vessel is believed to have been a British sailing ship which encountered the hurricane and became waterlogged, her men taking to the boats.

oment and permanent advancement of the Republic depend on its stable economic conditions as well as upon its domestic contentment and consequent repose. The unvarying friendship of the government of the United States for republican institutions in this hemisphere and its desire to see them conserved free from interference are too well known and understood to need words of reassurance from me. From the very inception of, and even before the independence of the Latin American nations, the attitude of the American Government, which later was unmistakably announced by President Monroe, was well known and it continues undiminished to the present day."